THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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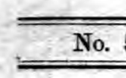
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

THE fine first class Ship BELLE VIRGINIE, Captain RIELLO, has portion of her Cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 31st instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Captain or

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July 1862. Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.



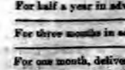
THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer SCINDIAN, Captain MASON, for Kurrachee TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July 1862.

*FOR SURAT.

First Trip of the Season.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "TAPTEE," THOMAS ELLISON, Commander, (recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. THURTELL, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.
Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain HALL, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain HALL will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

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With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet;—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 6s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet,—the price of this apparatus is £560. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

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In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

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Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers —Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,
14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers "filed." Charges as usual.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

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7	Two Quick Steps: The Care and the Captain.
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10	God save the Queen, and Rule Britannia, and two Quick Steps, Garry Owen, and St. Patrick's Day.
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14	Buries Quick Step (Alhambra Dutch Dance), and Champagne Galop.
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21	Three Sacred Marches: See the Conq'ring Hero, and March & Chorus from "Judas Maccabeus."
22	Three Quick Steps: Girl I left behind me, British Grenadiers, and the Flag of Old England.
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Victoria Land and Press Company Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 31st inst. at half-past 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board,
pp. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
ARCHIBALD C. SCOTT.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 5th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.
Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

HELEN MORDAUNT, by MRS. WEBB.

The authoress of "Naomi" writes in her usual pleasant vein.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 26th June and 3rd July, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea and Coffee Percolators.

THE HYDROSTATIC PERCOLATOR extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence *no waste*, and *enormous saving*.

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of Tea and Coffee to a numerous circle of friends; but with two Hydrostatic Percolators, one for Tea, the other for Coffee, it is a pleasure, as the Percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion, and all the cups of Coffee and Tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic, and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *Hydrostatic Percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *Breakfast Tea Table*.

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Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

N.B.—A large consignment of the above have now arrived and will be landed in a day or two—all perfectly new designs as shown in the International Exhibition 1862,—Class 31. British side, No. 6323. Circulars with drawings to be had free.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19th, 20th, and 21st HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it is now come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other severe affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price—12 Annas per Bottle.

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Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
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ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

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TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row.—For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to K. R. KOLAH, No. 20, Hornby Row.

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AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately Published.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AS ADMINISTERED IN ENGLAND AND APPLIED TO INDIA. By J. GOODEVE, Esq., Acting Master, Supreme Court of Calcutta. Royal 8vo. pp. 658, cloth. Rs. 22-8.

*** This Book is used as a Text Book in the University of Calcutta.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

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ABOUT a Gross of these highly useful little things have just come to hand by the Overland route. It is worth knowing that these Corkscrews are in general use and are justly esteemed the most simple, at the same time the most efficient article of its kind that has hitherto been invented. Price Rs. 3 each.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

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WM. THACKERAY'S, Irish Sketch Book	3	12
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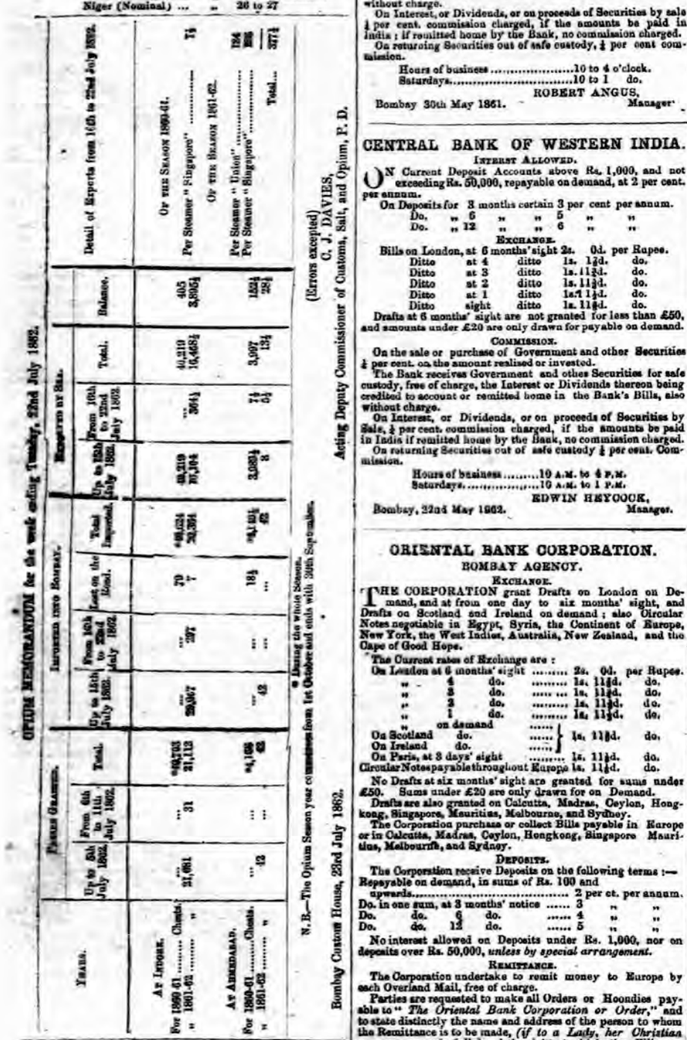

BULLION.

LONDON, *18th June* 1862.

DURING the past week our Markets have, on the whole, been rather inactive, although prices have somewhat improved.

The Imports have been rather large, comprising £4,000 in Gold from America, per "Europa;" and £89,000 in Mexican Dollars, per "Edward Hawkins," from Matamoras, the "New York," with £245,000; the "Saxonia," with £115,000, both from New York; the "Suffolk," from Melbourne, with £142,000; and a small amount of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports have been small, comprising only £60,000 per "Deltz," to Bombay, of which £26,000 is Gold, and the rest Silver; and a small amount of Silver to the Continent.

Gold still continues to be taken in large quantities to the Bank of England. The amount purchased by that establishment since the date of our last Circular is £472,000, and the bulk of the anticipated arrivals from Australia and America will most probably be taken there.

Bar Silver has risen ¼ per oz., owing to the very limited supply in the Market. But the demand for the East continues very small, and the Market, on the whole, extremely quiet.

There has been, again, a great rise in the price of Mexican Dollars. Immediately after the departure of the last China Mail the price rose to 5/1¾, at which there are now none to be had. We now quote them 5/1¾ to 5/2.

Indian Government Securities are firm. We quote:—

4 per Cents.	91½ to 92½
5 "	103 to 103½
5½ "	109 to 109½

Exchange on India unchanged:—

Bombay Bank Bills, 30 days' sight,	1/11½ to 2
Calcutta " "	1/11½ to ¾
Madras " "	1/11½

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

"Dover Castle"	with	£ 184,500
"Formosa"	"	£ 52,000
"Marco Polo"	"	£ 42,500
"Bessex"	"	£ 112,000
"Agincourt"	"	£ 135,000

GOLD.

Bar Gold	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/2½ — 76/3
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubloons	74/—74/6
Spanish do.	76/6—77/
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/6

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/5¼
Bar Silver	5/5½
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb.	5/5¾
Five Franc Pieces	4/11½
Mexican Dollars	5/1¾—5/2
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8
Do. do. Ferdinand	4/11½—5
Crusades	4/11½

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—{ The Bank of England / The City Bank.
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Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. "
3 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. "
2 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. "
1 Do.	at Is. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office)	at Is. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per annm.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand		.....
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand		..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, ... 1s. 11¾d. "
Overland, at 1 day's sight .....

Drafts as 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	.....	
On Scotland	..... }	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	..... }	
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank is one of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy is this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, or here constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 23	Nile	Young	London 5 March.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 24	Preston	Meffe	Hongkong, &c.
	John Temperly	Liddle	Hongkong.
	Coringa (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.
	Echo (s)	Gentrua	Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Nile*, from London.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carpendale, L.N.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *John Temperly*, to Hongkong, &c.—Mr. James Young, and child; Mr. Coombary.

Per steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. C. H. Phillips; Lieut. Henslow; M. Tomkinson; Mr. Rowlinson; Mr. Granschild; Nine rank and file and 33 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Levant*, T. Feran, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Unrivalled*, W. Crawford, bound to China.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Shaw Allum*, for Calcutta via Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 24TH JULY 1862.

For London.

Istambool.—11 chests Chundrora, 22¼ cwt., Doolubdass Purbhoodass; 1 package E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 3¼ lbs., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 28 cases Cowdies, 98 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 100 pieces E. Teeth, 9 cwt. 20 lbs., Khutow Khimjee.

Victory.—456 pieces E. Teeth, 28 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., Calabhoy Shureeputjee; 21 pieces E. Teeth, 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., Aladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

For Liverpool.

Sam Mendel.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Lord Raglan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 92 bales Cotton, 322 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 111 bales Cotton, 388½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee.

Bates Family.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 8 packages Sundries, Cardwell Parsons and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee.

Arabian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 97 bales Hemp, 276½ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Golconda.—25 bales Cotton, 78 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy and Co.

John Lynn.—12 bales Munjeet, 42 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

Queen of the West.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cowasjee Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Floating Light.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

For Marsellies via Kurrachee.

Belle Virginia.—Loose Buffalo Horns, 100 cwt., Dossabhoy Curseljee and Co.

For Havre.

Noveille Antoniette.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curseljee Bomonjee; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Jaytroop; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjee Mahomed; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co.; 9 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebrum; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalukdeena and Co.; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Jaygopall; 43 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nansey and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvaresmull Ramjeedass.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Singapore.*—16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunesa Vesayeck; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalukdeena and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramchund Ruttonchund; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Jaitha.

For Galle.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 package Tortoise Shells, 121 lbs., J. Noorbhoy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 parcel Patterns, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 205 bags Wheat, 410 l. maunds, Cursondass Vurundass; 1 box Gold and Silver Ornaments, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 box Real Pearls, Tarachund Sitharam; 2 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 196 pieces, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy; 1 package China Silk Piece Goods, 54 pieces, Chunilram Jeeraz.

For Madras.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 package Sundries, Yusuf Mahomed Esta and Co.; 2 packages Sundries, Hajee Rukhoo Mahomed.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 24.

Massey, Bt. Lieut. Colonel E., 95th Regt., en route, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Heaslowe, Lieut. P. T. F., 3rd European Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Harris, Lieut. G. E., Comt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 24th July 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. In accordance with the provisions of separate G. O. C. Cantonments and Quarters, a Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at half-past 4 P.M. to-morrow afternoon at No. 1, Marine Lines, the bungalow occupied by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, for the purpose of valuing it for rent.

President.—Lieut. Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regiment N. I., Captain Southey, Garrison Engineer, and Lieut. Marsh, 18th Regiment N. I.

The Deputy Quarter Master General is requested to be good enough to serve as a member.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, for the purpose of surveying certain articles of bedding for soldiers for the use of the Colaba Sanitarium:—

President.—Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—Lieut. Fisher, Commanding Colaba Sanitarium, and one Subaltern 33rd Regiment, being in command of a company.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1862.

No. 425.—The Government of India has sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the appointment of a Superintendent of the Veterinary Establishment for this Presidency.

2. The Superintendent will be styled "Principal Veterinary Surgeon." He will receive a consolidated salary of Rs. 500 monthly, with an office allowance of Rs. 50 monthly, and travelling allowances as sanctioned for District Inspectors of Musketry.

3. Staff Veterinary Surgeon Hallen is appointed Principal Veterinary Surgeon in this Presidency. This appointment to date and have effect from the 1st May 1862.

4. The Governor in Council confirms the following rules which have been prepared for the guidance of the Veterinary Surgeons:—

I. The Principal Veterinary Surgeon will be required to make frequent tours of Inspection, under instructions from Head Quarters, of the Horses of the Artillery, and each Regiment of Regular and Silidar Cavalry, for the purpose of enquiring into the general state of the Horses, their dieting, shoeing, and the stable management.

II. It will also be his duty specially to examine and report upon all Remounts received during the year, and all Horses proposed to be cast in the regular Branch.

III. In the course of his Tour of Inspection, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon will submit Reports to the Adjutant General of the Army, noting any irregularities he may have noticed, his observations of the Veterinary Establishments, the Horses and Government Cattle, besides the general appearance and condition of the Silladar Horses.

IV. The Principal Veterinary Surgeon during his tours will take an opportunity of examining all Government Stallions in the Districts, forwarding, for eventual transmission to Government, a report of the state and condition of each, and whether they are likely to improve the breed of Horses in the Districts.

V. He will also report on the produce of Mares served by Government Stallions, and show the annual number of Foals.

VI. The conversion of the Regular Native Cavalry to the Silladar system having placed three Veterinary Surgeons out of employ, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be good enough to distribute the Veterinary Surgeons of the Establishment in Districts and at Stations were their services may be generally useful, under such orders as His Excellency may be pleased to issue.

VII. Veterinary Surgeons in charge of Divisions Troop Batteries, and Corps are placed under the direction of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon. They are responsible for having all such directions as he may issue, from time to time most strictly carried out,—such directions having first received the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. It will be their particular duty to make such Inspection of Horses under their charge, as will enable them to recommend the adoption of measures by which the maintaining of health and condition and the prevention of disease will be secured.

VIII. The instructions contained in Queen's Regulations pages 294, 367, 395 and 6 regarding Veterinary Surgeons and the Veterinary Department are to be most strictly attended to as far as local circumstances will allow, and in accordance with any special directions connected therewith which may be received from the superintending Veterinary Surgeon.

IX. All Veterinary Surgeons are to bear in mind that in connection with the prevention of disease a careful inspection daily of the forage, grooming, and shoeing of the Horses is essentially necessary.

X. Improper diet, bad grooming, and careless shoeing, are the most frequent causes of all diseases to which the horse is liable.

XI. Veterinary Surgeons are to receive Veterinary charge of Government Commissariat animals within their Districts, and all rules applicable for the better management of such animals as may be deemed necessary are to be recommended for adoption.

XII. Whenever a Veterinary Surgeon deems it necessary to recommend any sudden change in the management or feeding of Horses or Cattle, a copy of the letter to the local Military authorities on the subject is to be at the same time forwarded to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

XIII. Veterinary Medicines, Instruments, and Surgical means, are to be drawn by Indent upon the Medical Stores in the Division, and in accordance with the Jameson's Code, Section XXXIX., Article 23, page 578; but the Quarterly Returns of Veterinary Instruments, hitherto sent in to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, are henceforth to be sent to the Principal Veterinary Surgeon by the Veterinary or Military Officer in charge of such Instruments.

XIV. Veterinary Surgeons will be most particular in affording instruction to all Farriers in their Districts, with a view to their becoming intelligent and practical men and valuable Veterinary Assistants. The instruction to consist of Lectures, Demonstrations, Dissections, &c., regarding which, a record containing the heads of the subjects and dates, when considered, is to be kept.

XV. It will be the duty of Veterinary Surgeons of Districts to afford Veterinary aid to all Staff Officers' chargers, charging the regulated sum for Medicines and expenses attendant thereon, and to give advice gratis whenever called on relative to the Troop Horses in Corps of Silladar Cavalry.

XVI. The following Books are to be kept up by District Veterinary Surgeons, and Government sanctions their provision on Indent upon the Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's Press, to be furnished through the Principal Veterinary Surgeon and charged for in a Contingent Bill.

Register of Sick and Lame Horses.
Record of Treatment.
Guard Book.
Letter Book.

Blank Returns as laid down in Appendices Nos. 6 and 6A, 7, 8, 9, and 12 of "Regulations for the performance of Veterinary Duties," a copy of which will also be furnished to each Veterinary Surgeon.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1862.

No. 428.—The following extract, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 76, dated 16th June, is published:—

2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz.:—

Colonel T. Tapp, C.B., Q.A.D.C., 6 months.
Captain R. F. Wren, 6 months.
Captain S. J. Thorp, 6 months.
Captain R. G. H. Johnstone, 6 months.
Lieutenant W. Lumsden, 6 months.
Surgeon R. DeC. Poole, 6 months.
Assistant Surgeon W. Ewing, 6 months.
Assistant Surgeon D. McCosh, 6 months.
Assistant Surgeon A. Kelsey, 6 months.
Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Gray, 6 months.

3. Captain H. T. Maclean, 31st N. I., has been permitted to retire from

like the natural mind of man "Enmity to God." Now, it was for this nobler and wider range, that His Excellency contended. This was the burden of his discourse. He did not separate the intellectual from the moral as the Reviewer did. I would, and I doubt not His Excellency would do the same, readily sacrifice a good deal of the intellectual for the moral any day. I would rather have a truth-loving people than a race of Encyclopædists, as we had at the French Revolutions, perhaps the most bloodthirsty and brutal men that ever existed. I, then, declare that the Government system is fast preparing, unless the contact of the Missionary prevent it, such another race for India:—the young men in the Government Schools are by the ban put on the Bible, taught as effectually to despise Christianity as was Voltaire and his companions.

Had the Reviewer been at the examination of the Poona Schools he would never have said that the "generality of the pupils belonged to the poorer classes." A more respectable assemblage of youths was never seen. Most of them were of the Brahminical order, and some of them from the families of the *Sardars* of the Deccan; and, I believe, the same is true of Missionary Schools generally. Were it otherwise, however, it would be no legitimate reason for contemning them, it is surely a good thing to elevate the poor, to make them good members of society, even should their very poverty be an enducement for them to take the really better article. It is not always the most expensive food which is the most nutritious, so I suspect it is not here the best instruction which obtains the highest fee.

There is just another question proposed by the Reviewer on which I would wish to say a word. He asks "Does the direct religious teaching which the pupils receive do them good to a degree which counterbalances the evil of the mental reserve with which they receive it?" I would ask in turn, what is the *mentalreserve* to which you refer, which counteracts the direct teaching? I believe, were the Reviewer to look into the minds of the young men, he would find that in Mission Schools, just as much as in other schools, they are open to conviction, they admit truth when it is perceived by them, they have no more reserve in the schools than they would have any where else, when "direct teaching" of unreceived truth is brought to bear on them, yea, they are in a better position, it may be, to have prejudices overcome, than those who have not that direct teaching. I rather think the Government system tends much more to foster prejudices against Christianity than Mission Schools. I fully believe that the boys in the former are far more embittered against our faith than the latter, that the Mission Schools are a stepping stone to conversion, that they are sowing seed which will to the confounding of many profs-sed Christians, bring forth great and glorious fruits. I fear that the *direct* inculcation of the pure word of God rouses the enmity of many more than boys in a Mission School. A diseased eye any where turns from the light; but shall we, on this account, pluck the sun from the firmament?

—Yours very truly,

COMMON SENSE.

22nd July 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—

At Chimbour, near Coorla, on the night of 22nd July, of teething, Margaret Helen, second daughter of David and Margaret Heath Hodge, aged 15 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH—

At Simla, on the 13th July, of convulsions, Mary Blanche, daughter of Lieut. Colonel G. Bourchier, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, aged 11 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "MALTA" will be closed TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 27th July. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Vid Marseil'e.		*Vid Southa'pton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	.....	
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
" 1 "	" 0 14 0	.....	
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0	

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *vid* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

MAILS FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Mails for PENANG and SINGAPORE per Steamer "PRINCE ARTHUR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
July	27th.	August	14th, 19th
August	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.		

CALENDAR—JULY 1862.

New Moon.....Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.9m. A.M.

Days of Week	Days of Month	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Baree Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	10 3	10 50	
Sat.	26	[sity.	5 36	6 37	11 0	11 29	
Sun.	27	6th Sunday after Tri-	5 36	6 36	11 41	11 57	
Mon.	28		5 37	6 36	12 14	—	
Tues.	29		5 37	6 35	0 30	0 45	
Wed.	30		5 37	6 35	1 1	1 17	
Thur.	31		5 38	6 35	1 35	2 2	

Date 22nd July. Time—8h. 8m.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1818.

Saturday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge, died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1754.

Sunday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution 1830.

Monday 28th.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.

Tuesday 29th.—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1849.

Wednesday 30th.—Great hurricanes in Jamaica, 1784 and 1780.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830.

Thursday 31st.—Loyola died, 1556.—Assam annexed, 1826.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 24th July 1862.

Eduljee Burjorjee.
Mathooram Shewondah.
Camajee Framjee.
Jathamund Chalaram.
Ramdhun at Sirlauls.
Sootaram Gunnybhan.

SECRET WRITING.—At the Great Exhibition at Florence, last year, Professor Pietro Giusti, of Siena, exhibited an article of quite a novel character, being a few lines written in cypher, to which was added an announcement that he who should succeed, while the Exhibition lasted, in reading these lines, should be entitled to a prize consisting of a work of art in ivory of the value of 20,000f., to be executed by Professor Giusti himself, the subject to be at the successful competitor's own choice. A sealed packet, deposited with the Royal Commission, contained the interpretation of those mysterious lines. The inventor had expressly announced that even the persons of his acquaintance to whom he had revealed the nature of his system, should be admitted to compete for the prize. The Exhibition closed, however, without any candidate for the prize presenting himself; and at length, on the 5th, Professor Giusti, in the presence of the Gonfaloniere of Siena and a number of distinguished inhabitants of that town, explained the contents of his secret writing, and gave the key of the cypher, which consisted in taking out two letters which meant nothing, and then arranging the remaining letters in squares, like those of a chess-board, when they might be read off with ease. The advantages of his system are:—1. Simplicity, because the sender writes his dispatch in the common way, and then renders it unintelligible by the addition of one or more signs only known to the person who is to receive it. 2. The impossibility of decyphering the writing without the key, even when the system is known. 3. The facility with which the sender may send the same dispatch to different persons, and yet render each copy unintelligible to all but the one person to whom it is individually addressed, by merely changing the key—that is, the letters to be suppressed. A copy of the cypher has been sent to the King of Italy, who has approved his admiration of the system.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 18
AGRA	July 19	LAHORE	July 12
ALLAHABAD	July 13	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	July 7	MADRAS	July 18
BASSALORE	July 18	MALTA	July 6
COCHIN	July 12	MEERUT	July 15
CALCUTTA	July 14	OUDH	July 12
CAPE	May 22	PUNJAUB	July 9
CEYLON	July 17	PENANG	July 7
DELHI	July 14	RANGOON	July 3
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 27	SINGAPORE	July 5

THE

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1862.

WE would again direct public attention to the important proposition of Captain Sprye with reference to a new commerce with the vast west of the Chinese empire, across Eastern-Pegu, from Rangoon. In a previous notice of the valuable and interesting papers read by him before the Royal Geographical Society, we gave a description of Yunnan—that one of the two most western and inland provinces of the Western Inland half of China proper, which is nearest to our North-East Pegu frontier. We shall now turn to the other of the two most western and inland provinces—Szechuen. Our object in thus describing these provinces is to show the absurdity of the statements made by writers totally uninformed on the subject, to the effect that these western provinces of China proper are not worth being approached by Indian or British Merchants. Szechuen is not only the largest of the eighteen provinces of China proper, but is twice the size of any other excepting Yunnan. It measures nearly 170,000 square miles, of which more than ten millions of acres are under cultivation. It contains fifteen Fou (Departments), eight Chan (Districts), and six Ting (hundreds or military stations) divisions: has three Cities of the first rank, thirty-eight of the second, and seventy-seven of the third; and according to Forbes ("Five Years in China") contained, in 1847, thirty millions of people—a population fully equal to, if not exceeding, that of the United Kingdom or of the United States of America. Du Halde thus describes the province ("Description de la Chine," 1674—1743.):—"The great river Yeang-tze runs through the province, which is vastly rich, not only by reason of the great quantity of silk that it produces, but in its mines of iron, tin and lead, in its amber, sugar-canes, excellent load-stones and lapis lazuli, which last is of a very fine blue. It also abounds in musk, and has great quantities of orange and lemon trees. There are also very fine horses, which are small, pretty, and very swift; likewise stags, deer, partridges, parrots, and a curious kind of fowl with wool like a sheep. These fowl are very small, have very short legs, and are held in great esteem among the Chinese ladies, who keep them for their pleasure. The best rhubarb comes from this province, and also the true root of Foulin, which has under its bark a kind of pulp, spongy and glutinous, which the physicians make use of in all their remedies. The root Fense is also found here; but being more expensive is not so generally made use of. As this province is far from the sea, salt is not easily procurable. The inhabitants, therefore, bore pits in the mountains; these fill with salt water, which, evaporated by fire, leaves behind a certain quantity of salt, but of a quality far inferior to that obtained from sea-water." Captain Sprye remarks that the proposed tram or railroad from Rangoon across Eastern Pegu, if extended to Kiang-Hung, would, with the aid of the lakes, rivers, canals, and high roads of the province of Yunnan, bring the richer province of Szechuen also close to the sea by the port of Rangoon, and thus it would be supplied, in exchange for its superior products, with the salt of Cheshire to any extent of requirement. Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," describes the whole province as well watered. The Chinese Repository says—"The valley of the Min, in which the capital lies, is the largest in the province, and one of the most fertile in China. * * * Indigo in the district is very good and abundant, as it is indeed throughout the province. * * It produces great varieties of grain. * * There are valuable coal-mines in the district." Mr. Lockhart (Journal of the "Royal Geographical Society" vol. XXVIII.) declares Szechuen:—"To be rich in mineral and vegetable products, and to export tea, silk, musk, rhubard, wheat, and rice, various drugs, gold, lead, salt, and coal." M. Huc, who travelled throughout China, crossed Szechuen from its west extremity to its eastern, in his journey from L'Hassa to Canton in 1846. He gives most graphic and glowing descriptions of the country. He says:—"It is the largest province in China, and perhaps also the finest * * * Its temperature is moderate both in winter and summer, and neither the long and terrible frost of the northern, nor the stifling heats of the southern provinces, are ever felt in it. From the abundance of rivers by which it is watered the soil is extremely fertile. Vast plains, covered with rich harvests of wheat and other kinds of corn, alternate with mountains crowned with forests, magnificently fertile valleys, lakes abounding with fish, and navigable rivers. The Yeangtze, one of the finest rivers in the world, traverses the province from north-west to south-east on one side, and from south-west to north-east on the other." His accounts of the fertility of the province are quite marvellous. He gives descriptions of its oil wells, that remind one of those in America which have recently furnished in such abundance a new article of commerce. In his "Chinese Empire," he speaks of it as the province in which Christianity is the most flourishing. "It counts," he says, "nearly one hundred thousand Christians, most zealous and faithful in the fulfilment of their duties; and their numbers are obviously on the increase from year to year. Besides being the most numerous, the Christians of Szechuen present also the peculiar feature of not being of the most indigent classes only, the greater number of them being of the middle ranks. And in traversing the province we remarked that the Christians enjoyed greater liberty than elsewhere."

With this extensive and rich western province of the Empire, and its thirty millions of industrious and intelligent population, it is passing strange that neither India nor Britain has any commercial intercourse. Captain Sprye very properly observes that if the commercial part of his proposition rested upon the two extreme western inland provinces of Yunnan and Szechuen only, with their extensive areas, their large populations, and the valuable nature of their products, he should consider that he had brought forward amply sufficient to call for an immediate and direct approach to them; and this the more urgently, seeing that the French Government has formally annexed all the southern Cochin-Chinese provinces with the fort of Saigon, which commands the lower portion of Camboja river, and consequently the maritime outlets of its extensive navigation.

The six wholly western and inland provinces contain a total of 551,573 square miles, 21,438,822 acres cultivated and 93,651,778 Population (in 1847.) There are, moreover, portions of three very populous and cultivated central provinces—Honan, Hupeh, and Hunan, which lie west of the longitudinal line of division (111° E. long.). The opening up of a direct, short, easy and safe route into this very important, productive and thickly peopled region would be to open to India and Britain a boundless new commerce. By our possession, says Captain Sprye, of the two Burman Provinces of Pegu and Martaban, our Rulers have the power to open such a route. Captain Sprye's proposed route for commercially uniting our North-East Pegu frontier with this splendid region is thoroughly practicable, free from geographical difficulties, and attainable without in any degree checking or encroaching upon the onward progress of our important trade with Eastern China by her seaports. As we have before said, the realization of this important proposition can only be a matter of time in these days of general progress and of manufacturing and commercial enterprise. But the proposition should at once receive the attention which it deserves; and the able and enterprising originator of it should receive the encouragement and support to which he is so justly entitled.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, 23*rd July* 1862.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

THE second meeting of the Second Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council was held this day, at 11 o'clock at Wanowrie according to adjournment. The "discerning public" did not muster so strong as on the first meeting when the Governor's opening address was the attraction. The "Orders of the Day" and the "Notice of Motion" published in the local newspapers yesterday and this morning having also informed the public of the extent and nature of the business to be brought before the Council, they evidently did not consider the Programme a very attractive one. It was as follows:—

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to amend Section 45 of Clause 1 of Regulation XIII. of 1827. Report of Select Committee to be presented.

2. A Bill for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay. First Reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tristram. To move for leave to bring in a Bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of Furnaces in the islands of Bombay and Colaba.

There were present in Council:—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., The Governor of Bombay, Presiding.
His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Honorable Mr. Frere.
The Honorable Mr. Inverarity.
The Honorable the Advocate General.
The Honorable Mr. Tristram.
The Hon'ble Mr. Madhowrao Vittul Vinchoorkur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett.
The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr. Scott.
The Deputy Secretary.

The following were unable to attend from indisposition:—

His Highness the Rajah of Sawanoor.
The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee J. Jeejeebhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.

On the Council taking their seats, the Deputy Secretary at the desire of the President read the following Report of the Select Committee to whom the Bill to amend Section 45 Clause 1 of Regulation XIII. of 1827 was referred, and which provides that it be permissive and not imperative to fetter prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in the Criminal Jails in the Mofussil. The Report was duly circulated among the Members of Council.

The Committee have considered the Bill, and have no remarks to offer on the principle or object of it, but would recommend that the Act should be passed in the following amended form.

A Bill to Amend Section 45 Clause I of Regulation XIII of 1827.

Whereas it is provided amongst other things by Section 45 of Regulation XIII of 1827 that Prisoners sentenced to hard labor, transportation or death, shall be secured with fetters, and whereas it is expedient to modify the said Regulation so far as regards Prisoners sentenced to hard labor. It is enacted as follows:—

Persons sentenced to hard labor or rigorous imprisonment need not be secured with fetters.—The word "shall" in the Section aforesaid so far as Prisoners sentenced to hard labor or rigorous imprisonment are concerned, shall be construed as if the word "may" had been inserted instead.

The consideration of the Report was deferred till next meeting, when His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Advocate General said they would propose some amendments.

Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett then said he was glad that he had been entrusted with the next Bill on the list of business which was for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay. The Bill had been prepared by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut who had brought to the notice of Government the defect in the existing law of this Presidency touching the care of the persons and property of Minors, there being nothing to hinder Guardians misappropriating the Minor's estates as the law now stands, and the Bill was prepared to remedy this defect. Mr. Sunkersett referred to some of the Sections of the Bill and expressed his intention to suggest some amendments and additions when the Bill would be considered by a select Committee which he would propose should consist of The Hon'ble Mr. Frere,

" Mr. Lewis,
" Mr. Rustomjee J. Jeejeebhoy,
" Mr. Madhowrow Vinchoorkur

and himself. He was of opinion that a longer time than usual should be allowed for the Select Committee to make their report as the bill was a very important one, and would require much consideration.

After some discussion it was agreed that the bill should be referred to the Select Committee, who are to submit their report within one month. The Advocate General at the same time proposed some amendments in the bill which he considered to be defective in some respects. The President observed, after Mr. Lewis had finished his remarks, that the suggestions made by the Advocate General were very valuable and could be considered in Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tristram then moved for permission to introduce a bill to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba. He said that the nuisance referred to was on the increase in Bombay owing to the number of Manufactories which have recently been established and that it was very desirable to take measures to abate the nuisance and to prevent its increase. He proposed, therefore, to introduce a bill similar to the one brought in in the Council of the Governor General. Mr. Tristram briefly explained the provisions of the bill and asked leave of the Council to introduce it. Leave was accordingly given.

There being no other business before the Council, the President adjourned it to Wednesday the 30th instant.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *July* 3*rd* 1862.

SINCE my last there has been a great dearth of news, the state of affairs in Mexico has principally occupied public attention. There can now be no doubt that the French arms received a severe check, and various bands of marauders in that unfortunate country have seized the opportunity, thus given them, to carry on a series of annoying raids against the more peaceable disposed of the inhabitants. There will doubtless be some very strong measures taken by the French Government to retrieve, as much as may be, the disasters which befell them. Directly after the despatch of my last, the Ministers of Marine and War were summoned to Fontainbleau, by the Emperor, as it was conjectured to lay before them his plans for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. It has since been said that it was determined upon to send a large force of men from the army of Algeria forthwith to the scene of operations in Mexico. There is, it appears, even yet, some hope left that Spain may be induced to join the French in their determination to overthrow the Mexican President. There is one thing quite evident to all, that a very large force must be sent out, nothing short of twenty or thirty thousand men will be able to do anything effectual and as the Government know this, better perhaps, than any one else, there can be no doubt that such a force will be sent out, and that too, promptly, as will enable them to carry on operations commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion. The Toulon fleet is to supply vessels for the transport of the reinforcements already under orders, and the naval resources of Brest, Cherbourg and L'Orient are likewise to be pressed into the same service as occasion may require. It is fully expected that another general officer, of greater experience than General Lorencez, will be sent out to take command now that it is fully determined on sending out large reinforcements of troops, and among those likely to succeed to the post the names of General Montauban, Barbaka and Forey are already mentioned. I have since heard, on reliable authority, that the Government have decided on sending reinforcements to the number of 12,000 men so soon as transport can be provided for them. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, who arrived in Paris a few days ago from Mexico, was present at the council of ministers alluded to above. I have since heard that General Forey has been appointed to the chief command of the expeditionary forces.

The Spanish war indemnity of 1823, amounting to 25,000,000f. has recently been paid into the French Treasury and will come in very opportunely at the present moment.

The war spirit is again fairly aroused and crowds of young men, aspirants for military fame, are daily crowding the entrance of the Conseil de Guerre offering themselves as volunteers for service in Mexico.

Prince Napoleon has gone to London: it is said that the journey of the Prince has no official bearing and that he simply goes there for the purpose of inspecting the wonders of the International Exhibition: he is not expected to be away long.

Great improvements are in progress in the locality of the Place du Trône, when completed it will form a circle of ample dimensions and will be the point of junction with the Avenues du Bel Air, de Vincennes, des Triomphes, des Ormeaux and of the Boulevards of Pere-la-Chaise, Prince Eugène and Mazas. The Place du Prince Eugène will be connected with the Place du Trône by a Boulevard running to the Châtenu d' Eau, on one side a statue is to be placed of the Viceroy of Italy.

The Corps Legislatif have, by a majority of 100 votes, thrown out the proposed tax on private carriages. Count de Morny did all that was possible to induce the chamber to pass the measure, but all he could say proved to be unavailing.

The journal at Lyons known as the *Progrès* has received a first warning from the Government for publishing what is alleged to be false news and calculated to bring the Government into contempt. The offensive article it seems appeared in a letter from their Paris correspondent which was inserted in a recent number.

M. Charles Favre, in the Corps Legislatif the other day, censured in no measured terms the conduct of the Government in reference to the expedition to Mexico.

The *Pays* the other day had a paragraph of a semi official character in which it says that the announcements, in reference to the reinforcements to be sent out to Mexico, are at least premature, though it admits that the reinforcements are ordered, and even goes so far as to say that the force will amount to 20,000 men, instead of 12,000 as previously stated. There has been a good deal of talk about the non-appearance, in the public journals, of the despatch of General Lorencez, and the worst possible construction are put upon the affair by its non-production.

The Corps Legislatif was closed on the 27th ult. The President of the Chamber, M. de Morny, delivered a speech on the occasion in which he thanked the deputies for their good will, after which the session was closed. Some of the members indulged in the cry of "Vive l'Empereur."

I mentioned, in my last, the affair between M. Bonnet and the Minister of the Interior, in reference to the new paper that the former gentleman contemplated starting in connection with a M. Angles, who died before the paper was brought out, when the permission to publish the same was at once withdrawn by the authorities. M. Bonnet demurred, and caused his case to be brought before the Council of State, when the Council confirmed the interpretation of the decree as promulgated by the Minister. A petition has since been laid before the Senate by M. Bonnet, in which he complains of the interpretation put upon the decree by the minister of the Interior, in which he says that it was never intended that such arbitrary power should be given to the minister as exercised on the present occasion, and after going at length into the question, he prays the Senate to demand from the Government the presentation of a Bill which shall organize the press on the basis of a representative *regime*. Likewise to demand the presentation of a Bill modifying the first Article of the Decree of the 17th February, 1852, by either declaring that the changes occurring among the persons employed by an authorized journal shall not occasion the annulling of the authorization, but only in the case when, within a given time, the representatives of such journal shall not have demanded and obtained the arrangement of the new condition consequent on those changes, or by any other mode they might prefer. They are requested to send the petition to the Minister of the Interior, and to request of him to adopt the measures most proper to allay the alarm which his acts have occasioned to those who are politically and materially interested in the press.

The Neapolitan steamer *Capri* had to put into Toulon the other day, in consequence of the bad state of the weather. She had a precious freight on board which she brought from Civita Vecchia consisting of Cardinal Wiseman, a number of Bishops, and upwards of a hundred Priests.

The Mires affair has not yet terminated; at the Court of Cassation the other day an examination of the Procureur-General was taken, in reference to the judgment delivered by the Court of Doual, in the case of M. Mires in April last. M. Faustin-Helie read a report on the case, and communicated the letter to the Court of the Minister of Justice, inviting the Procureur-General to form an appeal in the interest of the law. That document passed in review the whole of the proceedings, and was drawn up by M. Dupin; it deplores the decree of the Court of Doual, not so much in consequence of the acquittal of the accused, but from the fact that it might act as a precedent to establish such a doctrine. The appeal was supported by the Procureur-General, when the court rose without fixing any day for pronouncing the decision.

Some reliable intelligence has at length reached us in reference to the late disaster in Mexico, from which it appears that on the 28th April, after the battle on the heights of Acultzingo, where the expeditionary force met with a repulse, the Mexican troops returned to Ixtapa, San Augustin del Palma, Acultzingo and Puebla. The French army then continued its march, considerably retarded in consequence of its large convoys. At length it reached Puebla, on the morning of the 5th May, without any fresh impediment and halted in front of that place, in which the Mexicans had fortified themselves. The French then commenced an attack on the town by attempting to carry the heights of Guadelope and Loreto which were situated at a few hundred yards to the eastward of the place and which of course covered the town. The whole of the attacks, however, were unsuccessful, and as the progress of the engagement was hourly telegraphed to the city of Mexico, no small degree of excitement and agitation was created there. At about eight o'clock in the evening the French were announced to have made a definite retreat with no small loss. When that fact was announced the Mexicans themselves seemed to be somewhat dubious of the truth of the news, but the correctness of it was very soon put beyond doubt. The heights themselves were never considered to be very formidable and were wanting in efficiency in many important points—in fact their incompleteness was notorious. This renders the solution of the affair the more difficult, how a number of highly trained and disciplined troops such as the French are known to be, could fail in carrying those miserable fortifications to which they were opposed for hours during which a series of sanguinary but useless attacks were made, and that by upwards of 4,000 men. General Lorencez in his order addressed to the troops after their arrival at Orizaba extols them in high flown language on their valour, devotedness and courage, and endeavours to explain away the matter by attributing it to material obstacles which they could not have expected, and laying to the charge of the inhabitants of Puebla a treacherous connivance, by their expression of enthusiasm which was not realized by the event. He makes out that inducements had been held out to the French army to come to the assistance of the inhabitants, and that they would be received with open arms. He then goes on to describe some instances of valour performed by the French troops, I suppose as a sort of set off against the great mishap. On the 18th May, at Acultzingo, the cavalry of Marquez being surrounded by the army of the Mexican General, Zaragoza, a Battalion of the 99th Regiment of the line repaired to the spot for the purpose of rendering assistance, throwing themselves on the enemy with such vigour that they succeeded in capturing a flag, completely dispersing the enemy and compelling 12,000 of their troops to surrender 400 of whom were horsemen. In a private letter we are told that a party of Marines and Zouaves attacked and signally defeated a number of Juarez partisans in the neighbourhood of Riviedore and Chiquihuite who had been for sometime interrupting the communications with Vera Cruz. The Franco-Mexican army is said to number about 12,000 men, while that of Juarez is supposed to be about 27,000. The affair even now, with all the explanation, is any thing but satisfactory and must go far to injure the prestige of the French in that part of the world. According to the French General's account the affair of the 18th May resulted in the loss to the enemy of 400 killed and wounded and 1,200 prisoners, nothing is mentioned about the loss sustained by the French themselves, I suppose they must have lost some men. The affair at Guadelope is admitted to have cost them 35 officers killed and wounded, rank and file killed and wounded 447, but the loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000 men. I am almost tired of writing on this one theme, but what is one to do when there is positively nothing else to talk about.

The Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation have pronounced judgment in the case of M. Mires. They have quashed the decree of the Court of Douai.

Prince Alfred has been paying a visit to Cherbourg where he arrived on board the *St. George* after the exchange of salutes by the ship and the battery on shore, the Prince was waited upon by the chief of the staff of the Admiral Prefect of Brest and by the British Consul, the former offering His Royal Highness apartments in the Prefecture and the latter gentleman placed himself at the Prince's disposal. The Prince, however, in the most courteous manner declined the proferred hospitality and expressed his regret he could not avail himself of any official reception.

Recent accounts from Belgium announce that King Leopold's health has improved since he underwent the last operation, but that his Majesty is physically in a very enfeebled state, and although his mental faculties are intact, yet his constitution is greatly shaken and his advanced age causes no small degree of uneasiness to be entertained by his friends. Some of the papers speak rather positively about the probability of his abdicating; and as it is well known that His Majesty has not seen any of his Ministers for some time past, there does appear some grounds for entertaining the probability of such an event occurring.

Marshal Magnan has met with a very severe accident through a fall in his bath-room, having broken one of his ribs. It is however said that he is out of danger.

The Emperor Napoleon is busily employed with his work—the "Life of Julius Ceasar." The book itself will contain most important matter, and great research has been made with a view of rendering it complete. It is said that the Imperial author, of this Imperial tome, intends presenting a copy of it to each member of the Institute of France; and in return it is expected that they will do themselves the honor of electing His Imperial Majesty a member of the section of Moral and Political Sciences. Of course these expectations will be fully realized.

The Emperor arrived in Paris yesterday and presided at a Council of Ministers. After the breaking up of the Council His Majesty immediately returned to Fontainbleau.

The Senate has completed its Session, and the Budget having been passed, the Chamber has been closed.

It is announced that the Kingdom of Italy has been officially recognized by the Russian Court.

The Imperial family are doing things very quietly at Fontainbleau, receiving a number of distinguished guests from time to time; amongst the most recent are the names of the Prince and Princess Czartorisky and a number of other illustrious personages.

The state of affairs in America still continues to excite public attention, and I am informed still occupy a prominent place in the Emperor's Council. His Majesty has not yet abandoned the hope that the British Government may be induced to join with him in putting an end to the fearful strife that is going on there, which seems probable to lead to the irretrievable ruin of that unfortunate country, and to very serious injury to the commerce and trade of the civilized world. I am told that some mutual understanding between France and England is really likely to be brought about, and whether it is so brought about, or not, I am quite certain of this, that it is the desire of many earnest and good meaning people here that it should be attempted.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 23*rd July* 12-30 P.M.

THE steamer *Northam* sailed for Australia.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, 23*rd July*.

Securities, five and a half, eleven and three-quarters premium.
Fives, four and a half premium.
Fours, six and quarter discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings.
Freight, dead weight, nominal light three pounds ten shillings to four pounds five shillings.
Interest on Loans, seven per cent.
Money market, very easy.
Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees six four.
Number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle rupees four ten.

LOCAL.

WE understand that Mr. M. O'Connell, third Class Pilot has been dismissed the Service.

THE *Clara Wheeler*, American ship which sailed from Bombay for Liverpool 21st March last, put into Table Bay leaky and will probably have to discharge.

A RUMOR has been current to-day that telegrams via Jubal have been received to the 11th instant, reporting Cotton one penny higher, but we have been unable to trace this news to any reliable source; although an active demand both for Cotton and piece Goods amongst some Native Houses renders the conviction far from improbable that such news has been received.

OUR readers will find in another column an extract from the *South African Advertiser*, May 21st, containing melancholy tidings from the Mission in the neighbourhood of the Zambesi river. Bishop Mackenzie has fallen a victim to the fever of the country; and his death has been followed by that of Mr. Burrup. When struck down they were on their way to meet Miss Mackenzie and Mrs. Burrup; and their death is attributed to the drenching which they got by the upsetting of their canoe and the loss of their medicine chest and clothes.

A European Garrison Court Martial was held on the 17th instant, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, C.B., Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regiment N. L. I. Private James Russell, of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, was brought up on a charge for having been drunk when on duty on the 6th instant. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four calendar months with hard labor.

ANOTHER European Garrison Court Martial was assembled on the 21st instant, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, C.B., Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Whitehill, of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I. Private C. Quinn, of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment was brought up on a charge for having been drunk in Barracks at Colaba, when a defaulter on the 15th instant; this being the fourth time of his having been drunk, within four months, thereby constituting the crime of habitual drunkenness. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four calendar months with hard labor, and further to be deprived of one penny or eight pies per day of his pay for 168 days.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, we understand, made the "rule absolute," that no officer of the late Company's armies seeking active employment, shall, be his rank what it may, be allowed to claim exemption from passing the prescribed examination in squad and other drill, and regimental manœuvres; and his Excellency has constituted, as a general rule, the officers commanding divisions the examiners. It is not very agreeable for old officers to have to learn the work of beginners; but it is quite necessary that they should know it; and those who have not learned, and kept up a knowledge of the primary rudiments of their profession, have no one but themselves to blame, if after long service, they have to learn, or to relearn, the proper work of tyros.—*Englishman, July* 15.

WE give publication to the report as it has reached us, without attaching more importance to it than we should give to these Bazar rumours, that an officer in Camp received intimation from Calcutta on Monday last that the Governor General's Order, gazetting the new Line Regiments, had been made public. We can only assure those of our constituents, and all officers whose position in the service will be in any way bettered by the order alluded to, that we echo the hope, which is doubtless their sentiment, that there is truth in the report, and that an end may speedily be put to the anxiety of mind which has for months absorbed them, through the delays which have been in no way creditable to the authorities.—*Deccan Herald, July* 23.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROP.

For the Fortnight ending 15*th July* 1862.

TANNA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight has been sufficient in the districts of the principal Division and the transplanting of rice has generally commenced.

There were very few cases of cholera in some villages of the Talookas of Bheundy, Sunjan Callian and Petta Mokhara of the Kotwan. A few cattle are reported to have died in Petta Kinowlee of the Kotwan Talooka. The rest of the districts are healthy.

SURAT.—The fall of rain has been heavier in the Southern than in the Northern districts and the sowing operations have actually commenced in every district. Jowaree, Cotton and Jurayet crops which have already been sown are reported to be in good condition.

All the districts are reported to be free from epidemic disease of any kind except Mandvee, where cholera has made its appearance.

COLABA.—The fall of rain has been favorable in the districts of the Sub-Collectorate. The transplanting operations are nearly completed, the crops are in a thriving state.

The public health good.

SHOLAPOOR.—Throughout the Talookas there has only been a very slight fall of rain. Sowing operations have been partially carried on in most of the villages.

The public health has been very unsatisfactory throughout the whole of the collectorate there have been 340 deaths from cholera reported; and 224 head of cattle have died of disease.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 24th July 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE FOREMAN TAILOR AND HIS BOHALEE.—Francis De Souza, a Portuguese cook, was charged with embezzling one rupee the property of Mr. William Newton.

Prosecutor on being sworn said.—I am a Foreman Tailor and reside at Small Colaba. I have a very slight recollection of the prisoner. About seven or eight weeks ago he made application to be my cook, it was between seven and eight o'clock in the evening he said he would bring his papers next morning. I then gave him a rupee and the orders for next day's bazaar. He promised to b

General of India in Council, declare any Port within that part of the said Territories to be subject to this Act, and any navigable River or Channel leading to that Port to be subject to this Act. When any such Port or navigable River or Channel has been so declared to be subject to this Act, all the provisions of this Act, except such as are hereafter made specially applicable to certain Ports by order of the Local Government, shall have effect in that Port or navigable River or Channel."

3. The accompanying Bill provides for the Ports in the District of North Canara being made subject to the provisions of the said Act No. XXII. of 1855. The rate at which it is proposed to levy the Port-dues does not exceed two annas for every ton of burden, and is the same as that fixed by Acts Nos. XXXI. of 1857 and IX. of 1858.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
LITTELTON H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Poona, 17th July 1862.

The following Bill, with Statement of Objects and Reasons, is published, as required by the Rules of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

A Bill for amending the law relating to the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee.

Preamble.—Whereas a Court of Small Causes has been established at Kurrachee, in the Province of Sind, and whereas it is expedient to amend Act XLII. of 1860, so far as the same relates to the said Court, by enlarging the jurisdiction thereof, and by facilitating the transaction of business therein, It is enacted as follows :—

I. *Court to have jurisdiction when Defendant carries on business by his Manager, Agent, or Servant, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court. Service of Summons on such Manager, Agent, or Servant, not good service, unless such service has been specially ordered by the Court.*—After the passing of this Act, the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee in the Province of Sind, in addition to the Jurisdiction which it now exercises under Act XLII. of 1860, shall have, and shall exercise jurisdiction in all suits of the nature specified in Section 3 of the said Act, in which the Defendant, at the time of the commencement of any such suit, is carrying on any business or work for gain by his manager, factor, agent, or servant, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court : Provided that service of any summons to a Defendant made on his manager, factor, agent, or servant, shall not be deemed good service, unless such service has been specially ordered by the said Court, on the application of the plaintiff.

II. *Court may receive and act on Affidavits or written solemn affirmations in any application or motion before it.*—It shall be competent to the said Court to receive and to act upon any affidavits, or written solemn affirmations, which may be adduced by any party to any suit instituted in the said Court in support of, or resistance to, any application or motion before it.

III. *Such Affidavits and solemn affirmations may be sworn and affirmed before Clerk of the Court.*—The affidavits and solemn affirmations aforesaid may be sworn or affirmed before the Clerk of the said Court, and the said Clerk is hereby empowered to administer the oaths and affirmations necessary for that purpose.

IV. *Punishment for making false statements in such Affidavits, &c.*—Any person who shall make any false statement in any affidavit or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction, to the same punishment as if such false statement had been made in giving evidence in open court.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The first clause of this Bill is taken from an Act lately passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal. There are numerous branches at Kurrachee, of Bombay firms, both English and Native, which are superintended by local agents ; and the Sind Railway Company is also represented by an agent only. All these agents can bring suits in the Small Cause Court in the name of their Firms or Companies ; but no action will lie against any of those Firms or Companies in the Small Cause Court, because they are not personally within the jurisdiction. This state of the law has been felt to bear heavily on persons who have been sued by these Firms and Companies and who have now no opportunity of filing cross-actions. If seems also to be unfair not to give the servant of a Company, which is represented here by agent, the same facilities for recovering his demands against his masters as he would have had if the agent had been in name as well as in fact his master. The provisions of the Bengal Act have been so far modified as to render necessary an order of Court for service on an Agent. This modification is introduced to cheat plaintiffs from summoning persons as agents of Defendants who have in reality no agents at Kurrachee.

2. The other clauses of this Bill are to enable the Court to receive, and act upon, affidavits. It is questionable whether, under the existing state of the law, it can do so. The Judges of the Court having other duties to perform, can only sit in the Small Cause Court three or four times a week. Their time on these days is fully occupied in disposing of the Causes on the board, and they have no time left for taking evidence on miscellaneous business, such as motions for new trials for service of summonses out of the jurisdiction, on Defendants who have left the jurisdiction since the institution of suit, &c. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th clauses are framed to remedy these difficulties, by enabling the Court to take affidavits in support of, or resistance to, applications of this nature. Power is given to the Clerk to swear parties to their affidavits for the convenience of the Court and suitors.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
LITTELTON H. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Poona, 17th July 1862.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

22 Henry Gamble, Official Assignee, *ex.*, Juggonnath Jaytroop. (Part heard.)

11 Doe, on the demise of Eswadabai, widow, &c. *ex.* Roe, afterwards Vowbai, widow, &c.

SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Friday the 25th July 1862 :—

Regular Appeal No. 4 of 1860.—Khandesh—Sudasew Wd. Bajee Sonar *vs.* Apajia Wd. Bapooji Sonar.

Special Appeal No. 26 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Gopal Girdhurdas *vs.* Bechur Bajibhai

Special Appeal No. 29 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Bhugwundas Raichund *vs.* Jeshunkur Vishwuram, deceased, his sons and heirs Guggul Dolut and Kursun.

Special Appeal No. 30 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Kuchra Amichund and Manekchund Tokursi the former deceased by widow and heir Bai Adur *ex.* Ghela Hiro, deceased, his sons and heirs Wala Ghela Dusla Ghela and Manka Ghela, the last two minors their guardian Wala Ghela.

Special Appeal No. 31 of 1860.—Ahmedabad—Jiwa Isa and Giga Isa *ex.* Govind Soora.

Special Appeal No. 6 of 1861.—Dharwar—Minapa bin Ningapa *ex.* Moodicapa bin Sunkrapa.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE weather in Poona still continues unsatisfactory, and a good deal of sickness is prevalent both in City and Camp. In the former place, cholera is said to have made its appearance, and in the Cantonment, fevers and stomach-complaints are more than ordinarily prevalent.—*Deccan Herald, July* 23.

YESTERDAY a meeting was held in the city at Vishrambag for the purpose of opening a Boarding Mechanical School. On this occasion Mr Melvill, Mr. W. A. Russell, Mr. Larpent, and some other gentlemen, both European and Native, were present. For this undertaking a subscription of about one thousand rupees was raised, and the government are going to give the sum which was realized by the sale of the Shookerwar Wada to Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestonjee for his dispensary.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE regret to hear by letters from the Upper Provinces that the cholera has made its appearance at Agra, Muttra, and other military stations ; but are glad to hear that as yet Meerut has not been visited. Preparations have, however, been made at the latter important station for carrying out the remedial measures laid down in the Commander-in-Chief's General Order, should the disease break out there. Where we would ask is the report of the Cholera Commission of last year ? If the publication of its contents can be of any service, it had been as well effected by this time, when the disease has again appeared at some of the stations where its ravages last year caused the assembling of the Commission, the results of whose labors are not, we hope, to be kept secret.—*Englishman, July* 14.

SIND.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—We learn that the licenses for 1862-63 to sell country liquor by retail in the undermentioned places have been disposed of for the monthly sums set opposite each respectively :—

Sudder Bazar	Rs.	1325
Soldier Bazar	"	500
Store Lines	"	290
Old Market	"	300
New Market	"	300
Near Atmaram's house	"	300
Ghadee Khata	"	270
Dhobee Ghaut	"	260
Matchee Meanee	"	140
Kesmaree	"	410
Neraka Naka	"	250

Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruce and Co. purchased the whole of the above, with the exception of the Sudder Bazar and Gharry Khatta, which fell to Mr. Dinshaw Peroshaw.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee) July* 16

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *10th June.*—" Two thieves were put to death to-day. Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan has left for Candahar, and is encamped at Char Asyah. From Candahar, news has been received to the effect that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had not yet returned to Furrah, and that the Doorance and Farsee chiefs of Heerat had written to the Ameer, that if the Ameer wished to take Heerat he was to send soms troops under one of his sons, and they would make him master of Heerat. In reply the Ameer had told them that he would shortly be at Heerat, it was for Heerat that he had collected such a large army and not for Furrah, which could easily be conquered by one of his sons. Some letters of the chiefs of Heerat, addressed to the Ameer, are said to have been intercepted by Sooltan Ahmed Jan's men.

11th June.—The Turcoomans are said to be plundering the travellers on the road from Bulkh to Hindoo Koosh and Koondez Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, who was formerly in Tuktabool, is now at Tashkurghan. From Persia it is given out that Khoorasanee force has been ordered to march to Murve.

12th June.—Letters have been received from Candahar, and it is ascertained from them that a convoy of one hundred and sixty camel-loads of provisions, &c., which was going to Furrah, was overtaken by Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and sent to his camp, the sowars who were accompanying the convoy had made their escape On the receipt of the above news the Ameer had written to Mohamed Shurreef as follows :—' By your letting the sowars, who were accompanying the convoy, escape, it seems that you are showing favour to your relatives, and if so I must take everything upon myself and not trust any one.' Shahnawaz Khan, the son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, who had gone to Persia to pay his dues, has returned and is now at Tamanee, where he has taken a fort Jooma Khan, either by purchase or by force. The Ameer was to leave on the 12th Zeehij.

13th June.—It is ascertained by a Caboolee arrived to-day from Heerat that about fourteen thousand Persian troops had arrived at Heerat.

14th June.—The following is from a person arrived to-day from Peshawur.

' Last year the British troops in China took some cities and defeated the Chinese, but this year matters have turned out quite the contrary, that is the Chinese have retaken their places and have made the British troops quit.'

15th June.—News has been received from Candahar to the effect that Abdool Hussun, Candaharee, had arrived from Mushhed as a Vakeel of the Shahzada of that place, and had requested the Ameer on the part of the Shahzada, not to interfere with Furrah affairs and rather to give up Candahar to his brothers and nephews, to this the Ameer had made the following reply. ' I am not a servant of the Shahzada of Mushhed that I should obey his orders, the Affghans are quite independent, and so am I, I don't care for any Shahzada.' Some Persian Shahzada with fourteen thousand troops is said to have arrived in Heerat.

16th June.—The Ameer, as learnt from the letters received from Candahar, had marched, and was encamped at Koli Nikkur, and Shere Allee Khaa had crossed the Urghundab *en route* to Furrah.

17th June.—The following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan was received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan, ' The Tukka and Yahoot people of Murve had written to me that the Persian troops were coming to make an attack on Murve, and that as the king of Bookhara, to whom they had applied, had refused to give them place in the country, it seemed that he (the king) had made an alliance with the Persians. As they the Turcoomans of Murve had no other place to go to but Bulkh they would be obliged if he (Mohamed Ufzul Khan) would give them shelter. In reply to the above I have written to them that they are welcome to come, there is plenty of room for them to live in Koondez.'

18th June.—From Toorkistan it is ascertained that the king of Bokhara, who had gone to Kokan, had sent his son to the different places belonging to Kokan with instructions to grant khillats to all the chiefs. He had also given khillats to the Koondazees who, having been illtreated by the Cabool Sirdars, had fled to Kokan.

19th June.—A kafila has arrived from Candahar, and it is ascertained from them that the Ameer was at Gurrishk and Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohamed Shurreef Khan in Khaush Rood towards Furrah. A letter had been received by the Ameer from Sooltan Ahmed Jan, the contents of which were not made known to anybody.

20th June.—It is learnt by a letter received from a Mirza that in consequence of the scarcity of water in the Bukwa desert the Ameer had ordered four hundred iron vessels to be ready for the Infantry troops, and about three or four thousand mussuks for the Cavalry.

21st June.—It is given out that it was so hot in the Ameer's camp that many men and horses were dying from sickness. The Ishuk Ubbasee of the Ameer and that of Mohamed Ruffeek Khan are said to have died of the sickness.

22nd June.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's letter was received by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and it is ascertained from it that some thieves and plunderers of Bookhara having committed thefts, &c., in Bulkh, had crossed the river and gone back to Bookhara. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan being informed of this, had ordered the boatmen of the ghaut to be apprehended. Accordingly fifteen of them having been brought, some of them were ordered to be blown away from guns and some of them to be hanged. The king of Bookhara was very much annoyed when he had heard of this, and had written to Mohamed Ufzul Khan, that as the boatmen were not in fault it was quite beyond the bounds of friendship to have the poor men put to death.

The king had further stated that there was no check over the ghaut, every one was allowed to cross it. In reply to the above, Mohamed Ufzul Khan had written to the king of Bookhara as follows : ' If you take this matter to be a proof of enmity you are welcome to do so.'

23rd June.—The following are the contents of the Ameer's letter received to day. ' Mohamed Shurreef and Mohamed Ameen Khan are at Khaush Rood while I with Shere Allee Khan are at Gurrishk. Some chiefs of Furrah arrived in Mohamed Shurreef's camp and offered their services. They agreed to procure for the Sirdars' troops five maunds of wheat and seven maunds of barley to the rupee. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan dismissed them with due honor.

' I have received a letter from Sultan Ahmed Jan,' says the Ameer, ' in which he says that I did not know that the Ameer himself was coming for Furrah, and as this is the case the Ameer is welcome to make Furrah and Heerat. But the thing is, the Candharee Sirdars were formerly receiving about two and three lacs allowances, what, if the Ameer would give them Furrah in lieu ? Shahnawaz Khan and his mother are both on their way to Candahar.'

In reply the Ameer had thus written to Sooltan Ahmed Jan. ' If you wish to be obedient as you have written, let these hostile measures be given up at once, and when you see that you have done so, I will either let Heerat remain with you, or take Heerat and give you some other place in Candahar. But if you prove yourself to be a double-faced man then I will do as I like.'

24th June.—Jahandar Khan, the son of Moolla Momun, the servant of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, having married a syud's daughter, by force, a complaint was made before Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, who issued a summons for him. When the man went to call him, he gave an impertinent answer that he would not go. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was very angry when he was told of that and ordered some Jazaelchees to go and bring him. Jahandar Khan has decamped to his fort which is situated in the hills and the Jazaelchees have surrounded the fort."—*Dehli Gazette, July* 19.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

DEATH OF BISHOP MACKENZIE AND MR. BURRUP OF THE AFRICAN MISSION.—Bishop Mackenzie died on the 31st of January, and the Rev. Mr. Burrup on the 22nd of February following. When the news first reached the Cape, it was feared that the whole mission had been involved in one common and fatal disaster. This has happily not been the case. The party as a body have been eminently successful. Under the direction of Dr. Livingstone, they settled down in an admirable station high up the river, where the country is an elevated plateau, where the climate is tolerably salubrious, and where a dense population is immediately available for evangelizing work. A church was speedily erected there, schools were established, and the mission was organized in a business-like fashion, which still secures its prosperity and success ; and it was only after all this had been accomplished, and the first fruits were already beginning to appear, that the Bishop and his right-hand man were both stricken down with fever, and removed to their reward. Expecting the arrival of a sister and a wife, the Bishop and Burrup set out on their journey down the Shire, intending to reach the Zambesi mouth. While drifting along the river in a native canoe their frail craft was caught in an eddy, they themselves were upset into the stream, and, worst of all, their medicines—an indispensable requisite to travel there—went to the bottom. Drenched as they were, they passed the first night as best they could on the bank ; fever seized them without any means being available to check its progress ; they still continued their journey onwards, and in about twenty days more the Bishop was dead. His companion, Mr. Burrup, enfeebled himself, was barely able to direct the burial ; and his faithful Makololo—bearing him on their shoulders, in a litter made of branches of trees—retraced their course to the mission station, arriving there only in time to let the exhausted, prostrate missionary breathe his last in the affectionate society of brethren and friends. Miss Mackenzie and Mrs. Burrup soon after arrived at their destination, in company with Captain Wilson, the gallant commander of the Gorgon, who, at great risk to himself and the men who followed him, determined to see them at their long and perilous journey's end. Their anguish at the news awaiting them may perhaps be imagined ; it certainly cannot be described.

A private letter furnishes some additional details. It states that, before the upsetting of the canoe, the Bishop " had been suffering for some time from dysentery, and lying on the ground all night in his wet clothes increased it ; but (according to Mr. Burrup's statement) he got rid of it, and they managed to reach the junction of the Rao with the Shire. From this time the Bishop seemed strong and perfectly well, until the 22nd January, when he showed symptoms of mental wandering, and gradually succumbed, and burst a blood-vessel, from which he died on the 31st. He was conscious that he was dying. He died on a small island on the Rao ; but the native headman would not let him be buried there, so Mr Burrup and the Makololo carried him to the mainland, although it was then sunset, and buried him under a large tree, with his head to the west. The Makololo behaved nobly during the whole of the Bishop's illness, and their conduct from the time of their leaving the station until his death was above all praise. Mr Burrup, exhausted by the fatigues and suffering he had undergone, was unable to proceed ; but the Makololo carried him on their shoulders a distance of nearly seventy miles, back to the station, where he only arrived to die, on the 21st of February.—*South African Advertiser, May* 21.

LETHARGY AT PEKING.

OF Prince Kung, San-ko-lin-sin, the Northern Rebels, and the old Imperial paper money, we have heard so little for a length of time that we feel entitled to become uneasy and ask the meaning of this significant lull in Northern intelligence. The last glimpse we had of Mr Bruce, was in an extract from a despatch to the Authorities at Shanghae, regarding the view to be taken in reference to the payment of transit dues, where there was visible a leaning in favour of Chinese interests that could only be called most indecent under present circumstances. If we recollect aright, the Chinese side of the question was allowed to weigh in consideration of the great trouble the native Authorities were put to at present in quelling the hords of " banditti" that infested the country. This was the tenor if not the exact text of the language used by Mr Bruce in his despatch ; and, considering the transactions of the last few months in the neighbourhood of Shanghae ; considering the many successive, but except in loot fruitless defeats inflicted on the Rebels by the Allied forces ; considering the proved inficiency of the local Imperialist troops, and the apathy of their superiors ; the wording and the reasoning of Mr. Bruce's despatch were indecent and improper. He alludes to the rebels as banditti ; but banditti do not usually hold cities and provinces as has been done for ten years by the Tien Wang's followers. They do not even approach an enemy by a series of well fortified stockades, as was recently the mode of approaching Shanghae adopted by the Rebels. Again, it is truckling too much to Imperial vanity to allude to the trouble taken by the native Authorities to quell the banditti who infest the country. If Mr. Bruce puts matters in this light in order the better to please the Imperial eye when a copy of his despatch reaches it, he does so at too great a sacrifice. The *rôle* of the Chinese courtier may be a fascinating one for our minister, but he cannot undertake it without foregoing the manly independance of an English Ambassador, it were better left alone. The subjugation of the Rebels has been left entirely to the Allies of late, and the Imperial Authorities are entitled neither to merit nor reward in the matter. If Mr. Bruce has lost the power to bring a disagreeable fact to the Regent's notice, his character as an Ambassador must suffer in proportion. If he has already begun to truckle and keep on pleasant terms with the Court at any and every expense, not all the troops and money we can lavish on a Chinese policy will serve to maintain our position in the eyes of the Emperor and his Counsellors. It may suit Mr. Bruce very well, particularly if he has little concern for his own future, to live in pleasant dalliance at the capital, and make himself agreeable to the various Princes who visit or reside in Peking. There is a possibility, however, of English interests being allowed to suffer by such a course as this. At a time when we are, for our own sake entirely, it must be admitted, driving the Rebels from Shanghae, there appears to be an apathy at the seat of government in regard to the whole affair. The Rebels are mentioned by Mr. Bruce as banditti, to please the Imperial ear, so that the old obstinate system of concealing the magnitude of every attack upon the supreme power has found a disciple in our own representative. The days were when we ourselves were merely troublesome barbarians, to be kept off by treaties, or to be driven into the sea. If the Emperor or the Regent is not by this time aware that the Rebellion has assumed the most serious dimensions, the sooner he is advised of the fact the better. It should be our Minister's duty, of all other men, to point out the need for Imperial energy now, if it was ever needed at all. Recent events have just shewn that, of all the wars we have waged in China, that with the Rebels, if not fairly entered into, promises to be the worst. Britain cannot long wage a defensive war as she is now doing with regard to Shanghae, and perhaps Ningpo. It does not suit the genius of our soldiers, to wait till an enemy comes on, and this Taeping business *must* end in our taking the field, and, in conjunction with a large Imperial force operating on the extreme flank of the Rebel position, drive the Taepings into submission or bring about their ultimate dissolution. The opinion both of thinkers is setting in against the Rebel movement in China. An extract from the *Madras Times* which we notice quoted in the *Friend of India* shews that an old ecclesiastical friend of ours is bringing up the rear :—

The Bishop of Victoria has now fairly abandoned all hopes of the Taepings doing good in China. In a private letter to a friend he says,—" The friends of missions were reasonably justified in all the sanguine expectations which they formerly entertained. It was impossible to take any other view at that time. Every candid and honest mind ought, however (I think), clearly and plainly to disavow all present sympathy and consideration for a movement which has degenerated into a national scourge. At all events, I can see nothing to induce Christian people at home to stand between the Taepings and the natural consequences of the follies and crimes." Then a Shield King" who murdered a Chinese boy in Mr. Roberts' presence and caused that missionary to flee from Nanking, is a catechist of the London Missionary Society. The Bishop's conclusion is—" The Manchow Tartar dynasty is not hopelessly corrupt and treacherous, and the remembrance of the fate of the unfortunate captives at Peking is so recent, that the treaty powers of Europe must naturally and properly hesitate before they consent to prop the Imperial Government of China. The joint occupation of the free Consular ports on the seaboard is a not improbable result of present complications. It must be regarded at home in its political and commercial aspects ; for the religious character of the Taeping movement deserves no further consideration in the decision of British policy in China."

Our respected Lord Bishop, whose soundness of judgment is not so marked as his anxiety to judge, in saying that there was a time when it was impossible to entertain any but a favourable opinion of the Rebels and their Christian professions, has overlooked the fact that *we* never avowed a belief in the value of those professions, so far as the interests of Christianity were concerned, but on the contrary, warned the sanguine against being misled by them. Thus, instead of any but a favourable opinion of the Rebels being at any given time " impossible," it appears that on no occasion did we utter opinions that were not opposed to them and their religious pretensions ever since those pretensions were heard of. However, this discrepancy between Bishop Smith's statements and fact may be attributed to his never reading the newspapers, even, we presume, when they contain a review of his book on Japan. This, of course, supposes him to be superior to the most alluring of human weaknesses ; it was long before he gave us his " Ten Weeks"—which we intend to read some day—that he exonerated himself from the charge of perusing newspapers. His ignorance of current events seems to warrant the supposition that he is still no newspaper reader ; for it will be seen by the foregoing extract that he visits upon the head, or upon the reputation, of Prince Kung, the treachery perpetrated on a party of the Allies during the last campaign. Most people labour under a sort of impression that Prince Kung had disavowed his sympathy with that affair in about as effectual a manner as he could, that is to say by the decapitation of its authors. There is, unfortunately, no clue to the date of the Bishop's letter but from internal evidence it appears to be aged—probably older than the *coup d'etat* itself. We judge thus from the surmise ventured upon to the effect that " the joint occupation of the Consular ports is a not improbable result of present complications." It is time that something were done at Peking, because people will otherwise believe that there is a certain lassitude infecting the metropolis from the influence of which the Allied Ministers are by no means free.—*China Mail, June* 19.

THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

IT is more than a year since the Yang-tsze river was opened to Foreign trade, and now, owing to the enterprise which has always marked the commercial houses, English and American in this part of the world, together with their ready command of capital, a fleet of steamers, second to no river fleet of steamers, second to no river fleet in this hemisphere, carries on a brisk and profitable trade with Hankow. Although the expectations at first formed of the commercial capacities of this great avenue to the heart of the Chinese Empire were very high, it is not too much to say that they have been considerably exceeded by actual experience, and that, too, in the presence of adverse circumstances which did not enter into the calculations of those who foretold a prosperous future for trade on the " Great River" before a single foreign cargo had been adventured on its waters. Whether for good or evil, it has also happened that first and subsequent acquaintance with this river has brought the Taeping rebels under our observation more closely than they ever were before, and the result of this inspection has not only lowered them in our estimation as reformers seeking their country's good, but it has been a prime cause of our coming into hostile collision with them. Not only the deputation from the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce, but all the other members of the expedition that went up the Yang-tsze early last year, reported the country in possession of the Taepings to be blighted and forsaken, and the direct contrary to be the case with that in the hands of the Imperialists, showing that, bad as both parties are in their way of conducting warfare, the latter seem to possess and deserve the confidence of the country people and of the non-combatant population generally. Such we believe to be the broad facts of the case, which will not be overturned by the petty cases of Imperialist misconduct and tyranny which have occasionally come to light. At one time it was not considered an unreasonable proposal that we should endeavour to promote a division of the Empire as a way of peacefully solving the Taeping difficulty,—giving them the whole of China south of the Yang-tsze, and leaving the remainder under the present rule. Further acquaintance with the Rebel movement and its leaders shewed that this could not be contemplated. The avowal of the Tien Wang himself that he would give his attention to the development of trade and industry only when he had completed his career of conquest, was calculated to silence all discussion on the commercial advantages to be gained by Foreign adherence to the Taeping cause, and nothing remained but to secure the trade of the Yang-tsze, and the Consular ports, from Rebel molestation. The river trade has hitherto been entirely unmolested, except by occasional marauders from both armies.

Now that a large fleet of steamers is constantly plying to and fro on the river, it would be difficult to impede the trade, and we need not give the Rebels any credit for forbearance on that score. But the presence of the Foreigner on the Yang-tsz-kiang seems to have suggested to the Rebel leaders the advent of a new power that might, in some unforseen way, hinder the progress of their conquests and mar the greatness of their sway. A man of so haughty a stomach as the Tien Wang could not endure the rivalry of a power under which his genius felt rebuked ; but the necessity for an uninterrupted supply of European firearms restrained him from immediate hostility. What that careful hypocrisy which characterises a Chinaman whenever he has an end to gain by another man, the Rebel leaders maintained the highest professions of goodwill towards Foreigners, and talked generally of them and their arts and sciences in such a way as to get up a reputation for being men of strong Foreign " leanings."

So unaccustomed were we to such tendencies on the part of the Chinese that we were inclined at once to set the Rebels down as men of enlightenment and progress, and not like the rest of their countrymen, bound hand and foot by the prejudices and traditions of centuries. The friendship for Foreigners, however, meant steady supplies of arms and ammunition, and was rather a valuable affair to the Rebels, seeing that they had by far the best of it, getting all they wanted and giving nothing in return except fair words. The Tea and Silk districts which they hold, it has sometimes been feared they might lay waste ; but though we should lose by that, they would not be gainers, and they have sense enough to know it. Among those who have discussed the Rebel question, and advocated either frendship, hostility, or neutrality on our part, the debated point has always been : Will trade flourish where they are in power ? Among those who answer this question in the affirmative, many are interested directly o r otherwise in large consignments of firearms. The rest dream of abolished import duties and a defunct Custom House ; with, perhaps, a return to the halcyon days when the trader did as he liked on the coast of China, and the traveller found, when he visited particular districts, that the English race had only been represented there by ship captains, who shot people on very slight occasions, and ran away before anything like actual opposition to that little game—men who would faint away at the sight of real personal danger, but were as brave as lions in the presence of unarmed men. But none of those who discuss the Rebel question have pointed out that the Taepings are just about the last persons in whom we would put faith to respect our interests, as soon as those interests appeared to conflict with their own. It is easy for us now to draw attention to the fact that they have been hitherto quiet and harmless toward foreigners, but that is because the foreigner can be of immense value to them. Their antecedents and avowed policy render it in the last degree likely that they would break faith at the first opportunity, unless we kept supplying them with firearms. This Taeping malady has been hastened to its present crisis by the opening of the Yang-tsze river, and we have merely glanced at it in looking at the progress already made in the trade on that stream. We have stated what is strictly the case, in saying that the navigation of the river is perfectly free and safe in so far as the belligerents on either side are concerned. At the same time, until the country is in a more settled condition, and until the foreign residents at Hankow and Kiu-kiang have fully established their position, a few more gunboats should be distributed over the river. At present there are only two in the Yang-tsze, one at Nanking to do duty in protecting British interests in the river up to the point, and one at Kiu-kiang to be at the service of that town and of all the river above it, up to Hankow, which it is also supposed to protect. We should say that the growing interests of this trade, the increasing instability of our position with the Rebels and the present unsatisfactory nature of our footing both in Kiu-kiang and Hankow, would justify the presence in the Yang-tsze of a sloop-of-war and three gunboats. So long as there is a possibility of any serious misunderstanding arising in the early days of the new ports, a force should be in readiness to prevent or rectify mistakes at the time of their threatened or actual occurrence. The trade of the river, present and prospective, is, as we have already said, very large, notwithstanding the one serious impediment. What it would be were so much territory not held by its professed enemies is perhaps beyond immediate calculation. One thing is certain, that, great as the trade here already is, it is only in its earliest infancy. Each succeeding year is sure to bring increase ; and it would be difficult to fix a limit to the ultimate proportions of the Yang-tsze trade. As for the city of Hankow, it is so clearly marked out for future distinction, that the only difference of opinion that can at all exist regarding it must have reference to the rate in which it is destined to advance. So large is the territory of which it is the centre, and the means of transport to the ocean so easy, that no city in the world can be quoted as possessing parrallel advantages. For the first time perhaps since the Yang-tsze river flowed to the sea, has a trading fleet that can turn all its capabilities to the best account been borne on its waters. Nature dealt kindly by China and her commerce when she intersected the land with this large stream, on which the products of the country are yet to be borne away to all quarters of the world, to return in the shape of fabrics and manufactured goods of many sorts from the fertile stores of the West. The cloud that hovers on the south bank of the great river alone dims this cheerful picture. When will it clear away ?—*Id.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

(*From the Times, July* 3.)

THE supply of Cotton is waning week by week, and the manufacturers of Lancashire are becoming gradually awakened to the enormous danger with which they, and the population that depends upon them for subsistence, are threatened. It is time that they should awake to the magnitude of the crisis. The moment that civil war in America was declared, not an instant was to be lost in providing for the coming emergency ; but, during the time that has elapsed from the first breaking out of the war even to the present moment, Manchester has contributed nothing towards the solution of the vast problem which lies before her. Of course there was but one thing to be done. As soon as the supply of Cotton became precarious every effort should have been made to make known the wants of the trade, and its willingness to take all measures by which those wants could be supplied. Manchester, the metropolis of Free Trade, must know better than any of us the one condition on which the supply of any one article depends, and that condition is price. If Manchester needed a supply of Cotton, she had but one course to pursue—to make known her wants in all countries possessing the soil, the climate, and the labour requisite for the production of Cotton, to make advances and provide seed for indigent cultivators, and to offer such a price as would induce the cultivation of Cotton in preference to all other products. It was not to be expected that Cotton would be grown until the price offered was thoroughly remunerative. Had the loss of the American supply been an absolute certainty, we do not doubt that our manufacturers would have addressed themselves earnestly to the task ; but the failure of the supply was not a certainty, and they preferred to speculate on the renewal of the supply, leaving the risk of a falling price to be borne by the Cotton-grower rather than the Cotton manufacturers. Such a policy as this was neither wise nor magnanimous ; but it might, no doubt, have been justified, or, at any rate, palliated, by the logic of events. Unfortunately, events have decided the other way. The Southern markets are not open, and every day that passes makes their opening an event more and more improbable. The Cotton interest is at last thoroughly freightened, and being vaguely conscious of its own sins, seeks, naturally enough, for a scapegoat who may carry them off into the Wilderness. We had hoped that the extremity of the peril would have, though tradily, aroused Manchester to exertion, and are sincerely sorry to see that she seems as incapable of dealing with the evil in its more advanced stage as she has shown herself of counteracting it in its first commencement.

We published yesterday a Circular which we believe fully represents the feeling of Manchester and of the Cotton districts on this subject. The trade, we are told, cannot afford to anticipate obstacles, or to cripple its energies by allowing itself to be thwarted by " official impediments." Cotton must be had. India produces 6,000,000 bales annually, a share of which we must have. Now, nobody has the least objection—everybody must heartily wish—that the raw material of our great manufacture should be supplied in abundance, and that " official impediments," if any exist, to its supply should be swept away. But what are these " official impediments ?" Is there anything to prevent our manufacturers and their agents from passing through India, from one end to the other, and making what advances they please to the ryots, and from offering such a price as would be certain to give us whatever share we thought proper to ask of her 6,000,000 bales ? All that is necessary is to give a good price, and some assurance of its continuance. There is no occasion to write admonitary circulars, or to complain of the Indian Government, when the remedy is so exclusively in the hands of the interest that will suffer most if it be not applied. Let us take the statements of the Manchester Circular itself as the best proof of our assertion. The European merchants, it says, have no agents in the interior of India—which we suppose, is one instance of " official impediment." The growers are ignorant of the price of Cotton, and there are no adequate means of conveyance. Whose fault is that ? Whose duty was it to find agency, to supply knowledge, and to provide conveyance ? Surely not the duty either of the Government of England or of India, but the duty of the manufacturing class, whose existence depends upon the supply. It is, moreover, urged that, owing to the too great cheapness of the raw material occasioned by want of information, the native manufactures of India obtain it at a price which will enable them successfully to compete with the English merchant. Are these things accusations against the Government, or are they not rather proofs of the extraordinary extent to which those who make them have neglected their own best interest, and how ready they are to cast the blame of their own negligent and narrow-minded policy on any one in the world but themselves ? But the Government of India have not provided the transit required to bring down the Cotton to the ports ! We should like to know in what page of the book of political economy of which Manchester used to be once the apostle it is written that it is the duty of the Government to provide means of transit for the productions of its people. Surely it cannot be said that the Indian Government is neglecting this portion of its duties ? Out of a revenue of some 43,000,000*l.* the Indian Government is spending, through the agency of guaranteed companies, something like 8,000,000*l.* a year on the creation of railways alone. When a parallel can be produced to this in the case of any Government on the face of the earth it will be time to accuse the Indian Government of inertness. Considering its heavy debts, its yearly deficits, its dangers, and its difficulties, it would be more easy to show that, in making itself liable for these enormous sums, the Indian Government exceeded, than that it fell short of its duty in the matter of internal transit. The suggestion of the Circular shows clearly where, in the opinion of the writer himself, the fault really lies. It advises, very properly, and, indeed, in accordance with a suggestion of our own, that the Cotton manufacturing interest should form a Joint-Stock Company for the purpose of purchasing Cotton from the natives of India, and send it here. Why has not this been done before ? Why have things been allowed to arrive at this pass before adopting a remedy so obvious and so efficient ? But this dream of self-reliance is transitory and short-lived. It would take time to get up this Company, and in the meanwhile it is suggested that the Indian Government should constitute itself the agency of Manchester, should buy up the Cotton from the native growers, and transport it for them to the coast, and sell it there to European purchasers. In other words, Manchester has been trifling with the subject in which she is so deeply interested, has neglected to provide herself with a proper agency for obtaining Cotton from India, and now insists that the Indian Government should advance the capital which the manufacturing interest ought to have advanced, and provide the agency which the manufacturing interest ought to have provided, from the revenue and the officials of India, leaving the manufacturers no other function than to purchase at an artificially cheap rate the Cotton thus placed within their reach.

Against all this we have nothing new to urge. The way to procure an efficient supply of any article is to increase its price. To do this is no more the business of the Government than to regulate the price of corn in this or the rate of wages in a former century. Government ought not to be the agent of any trade or manufacture. It has enough to do in performing its own legitimate duties, without incurring the further responsibility of making itself answerable for the abundance or the price of articles of consumption. The pecuniary interest of all is best provided for, in the long run, when it is left to be provided for by all, acting, not in their collective, but in their individual capacity. If all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supply of Cotton, it is upon itself, and not upon the Government, that the manufacturing interest should charge the fault, and from itself, and not from the Government, that the manufacturing interest should look for the remedy. The negligence of the past cannot be undone, but it is quite time that we proceeded from the stage of vague speculation to definite and well-concluded action. We admit the greatness of the crisis, we admit the necessity of dealing with it promptly and efficiently, and, for that very reason, we deprecate the proposition of employing such an agency as the Government, which in matters of commercial agency has been always found expensive, dilatory, and inadequate.

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